

Training of Foreign Communists in CPSU and CCP Establishments

1. An accelerated CPSU program for the training of foreign Communists within the Soviet Union was evidently inaugurated about 1956. On a small scale, some foreign Communists have been enrolled in CPSU establishments since the end of the Comintern. But not until 1956, and more especially 1957, was there evidence that such training was taking place in increasing numbers and as part of what was obviously a new and broad program. By 1958, several CPSU's Communist parties were known to be sending trainees to the USSR each year, for the first time in many years. There was firm evidence that the great majority of these foreign Communists were being trained in the CPSU's Higher Party School in Moscow, and that the CPSU's Foreign Section (or International Department) was administratively responsible for their training.

2. One of the foreign Communists who completed in mid-1958 a one-year course at the Higher Party School reported the following: of the approximately 1500 students at the school only about 700 - or less than half - were Russians. The foreign students came from all over the world and included Germans, Scandinavians, Spaniards, Austrians, Latin Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Indians and many Asiatics. China, however, sent no students to this school. Other Bloc Parties were represented.

3. The exception of China suggests that a special establishment may exist for CCP trainees sent to the USSR. The existence of a separate school for students from one Communist Party would not be a new development, although it is probably rare. During 1953-1957, a special CPSU school, under the Higher Party School, catered exclusively to members of the illegal Brazilian Communist Party. During this period, three courses were given at this separate school and the students numbered 13 in the first course, 42 in the second, 45 in the third, and 51 in the third.

4. An Italian Communist Party document, dated November 1957, has revealed instructions concerning the selection of candidate students for attendance at the CPSU's Higher Party School. The urgency of making such selections was stressed and also that

"maximum discretion" must be exercised. All foreign Communist Parties exercise "discretion" in sending trainees to the Soviet Union and for this reason knowledge of the programs of individual Communist Parties is difficult to obtain. Although definite data has been obtained in the case of several Parties, ~~it is~~ ^{one} realized that this specific knowledge represents only a small part of a broad program.

~~Communist and others~~ It is known that the Italian Party sends trainees to the Higher Party School, the exact number being sent is not known. On the other hand, it is known that the Norwegian Party sent 6-8 members in 1958 to attend a one-year course in the Soviet Union. The Danish Party is reliably reported to have had about 15 members in a CPSU training course in 1958. The Austrian Party had 12 members graduate from the Higher Party School in 1958. The West German Party had about 6 members in this course and the Indian Party 2. The Finnish Party is believed to have sent at least 5 members to the 1957-1958 course. Both the Panamanian and Guatemalan Parties have at least 1 member in the Higher Party School at the present time, and the Honduran Party may have sent 1 member in 1958. Reports reflect that both the Canadian Party and the Ceylon Party anticipated sending 1 member in 1958.

5. The length of the CPSU training courses taken by the foreign Communist students ~~clearly~~ varies. A one/^{year} course at the Higher Party School is evidently the most common, but ~~2 and 3~~ ^{two-} and ~~three-~~ year courses are also known. In some cases, such as that of the Italian Party, a stay of ~~4~~ ⁴ years is scheduled. Short-term courses, for ~~several~~ months, have also been indicated, but these do not appear to be very common. The curriculum for foreign Communists at the Higher Party School includes: History of the CPSU; Philosophy, Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Political Economy; History of the International Workers Movement; Soviet Foreign Policy; Law; and the Russian language.

6. A CCP program for training foreign Communists was also being expanded by 1957. In late 1957, it was reliably reported that Peking had started a training school which would train each year 16 members of the Australian Communist Party. In November 1957, the first group of 16 were reportedly being selected. In 1957, the CCP also invited several Latin American Communist ~~parties~~ to send trainees to a special school which would be in operation during the

summer of 1958. While the Chinese expected a total of 21 students to come from Ecuador, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Bolivia, and Colombia, only 11 students actually managed to arrive and some of these missed part of the course. Taking the entire course were 3 Ecuadorans, 3 Costa Ricans and 1 Colombian. Arriving somewhat later were 3 Salvadorans; 1 Venezuelan arrived when the course was almost over. The Chinese indicated that during subsequent courses (evidently to be held each year) all Latin American countries would be represented. During 1958, about 12 Japanese trainees and a few Africans and Hindus were also reported in a CCP training establishment.

78. The special course for Latin American Communists was scheduled for a ~~4~~⁵-month period. The curriculum emphasized classes in the history of the CCP, experiences of the CCP in construction of the Party, and the armed struggle of the masses.

79. It is probable that CCP training is being given on a larger scale than is indicated in the specific examples listed above. In the period 1953-1957, about 2,000 Japanese Communists were reliably reported to have attended a special and separate CCP school (paralleling the case of the special CPSU school for Brazilian Communists). [REDACTED]

25X1X6 [REDACTED] reported that there was also in China The Racial Academy in which about 700 foreign Communists were enrolled. While many came from Bloc countries, this source states that there were also students from Laos, Malaya, Indonesia, Egypt, Great Britain and South America.

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